### MNORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Continuation of the Reported Evacuation of Clarksville.

The Rebels Preparing for Battle at Nashvilla

Important Railroad Bridges Pestroyed by Union Men.

Extemphis Cut Off from Charleston S. C.

The Latest Despatches from Fort Donelson.

More Than Fourteen Thousand Rebel Prisoners Taken.

THE UNION TROOPS EAGER TO ADVANCE, úcc.,

Railroad Communication Between Mem-

phis and Charleston Cut Off.

Sr. Lovis, Feb. 19, 1862. A Union scout who has been operating up the Tennessee and Cumberlandrivers reached here this morning, and reports that one span of the Hemphis and Charleston Railroad bridge, crossing the Tennessee river at Decatur, Alabama, was destroyed on Saturday last by Union men

in that vicinity.

It was reported that the bridge at Bridgeport, some seventy miles above, was also disabled; but this is not

Evacuation of Clarksville. Sr. Louis, Feb. 19, 1862.

The Republican's Cairo despatch says that the latest navices from Fort Donoison report that the gunboat St. Louis, Captain Paulding, proceeded up the Cumberland to Clarksville, and found the enemy abandoning that place

Two large flatboats, laden with munitions of war, were captured at the rolling mill just below Clarksville.

The rebels were moving everything to Nashville, where the next rebel stand would be made.

The Latest Despatches from Fort Donel-St. Louis, Feb. 19, 1862.

A thousand more rebel prisoners have been taken.

They came down the river to reinforce Fort Donelson, not knowing that we had captured it.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General, &c.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 19, 1862. rrived last night and this morning, and will be speedily forwarded to their destination.

The actual number of prisoners taken is 12,300.

Among them is General West, who has not previously

The names of the rebel efficers captured on Saturday last were incorrectly reported from Sedalia this morning. They are as follows:—Brigadier General Price, Colonel Porsey, Colonel Cross and Captain Inge—all of Major General Price's staff.

Everything at Fort Donelson was, progressing Satisfac-

Our are y are encamped in the captured works of the the late rebel soldiers. Our army were very enthusiastic and anxious to march against Nashville.

With the exception of severe colds, consequent upon their recent exposure, the army was well.

There remain only sixteen members of Company G, or taken prisoners; and of the whole regiment not ove one hundred and forly effective men are left.

Two thousand prisoners left this place last evening, and two boat loads have just arrived.

# THE BRIDGES DESTROYED IN TENNESSEE.

Locality of the Bridges Reported De stroyed-The Importance of the Rati-road Connection to the Rebels-The Proximity to Florence—Sketches of De-catur, Bridgeport, &c.—Map of the Vi-cinity—Licutenant Phelps' Report in Full, &c., &c.

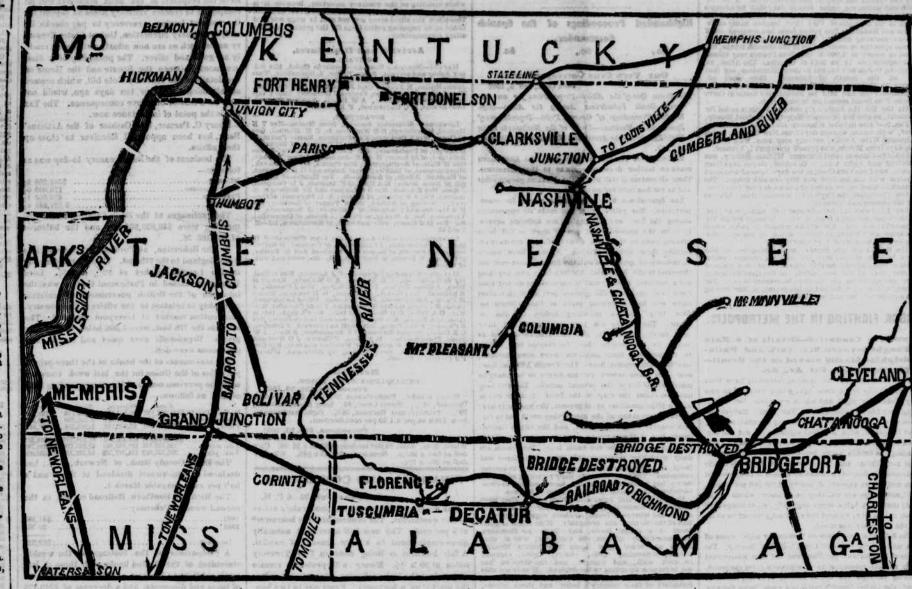
the bridges across the Tennassee river reported as hav-ing been destroyed by Union citizens. It will be seen that Decatur occupies an important position on the rail-road, inasmuch as it is the point at which the Nashville Charleston Railroad. The former as well as the latter a bridge, the road to Nashville being due north, and leaving lecatur at one point, while that to Richmond, Charleston, &c., proceeds in an easterly direction, and crosses at another point of the river not far from the former road. Judging from the despatch, appear that the bridge on the rebel communication between Nashville and the East has thus been cut off via the Nashville and Decatur road. A tween Nashville and the East via the Nashville and Char oga Railroad; but, if the other portion of the report be true, that hope of the rebels would also be blighted, for it is said, though not confirmed, that the bridge at Bridge port has also been destroyed. If this report should rea y prove true, railroad communication between the rebels at Nashville and their headquarters at Richmond will have been entirely cut off. Further than this, the destr tion of the other bridge-viz, that on the road leading to from all railroad communication with the East, Memphis-New Orleans and Mobile, and would prevent the troops at Nashville from going to Knoxville. Thus far, as regards the troops at Nashville, the destruction of these

tion with this movement. These bridges form means by which the main railroad artery of the South is connected, and their desiruction stops all communication between the three important points of the Southwest-Memphis New Orleans and Mobile—and Richmond, in Virginia Charleston, in South Carolina; Savannah, in Georgia; and troops in Virginia, Charleston, &c., have had to depend upon this lice for their supplies from the Wess, the rebei rnment have endeavored, as far as possible, to keep munication oven: and, as was evident from the d stroyed in Tempessee, the breaking of the line must be a source of great distress to them. If kept broker, i will prove almost cadless ruin; and even as it is, should shey find time to repair the damage before our troops events. The destruction of the bridge at Decatur alonstroyed this communication is doubly severed.

THE REASONS FOR BELIEVING THE REPORT. th of the report. There exist, however, very good reas, as for believing that it may be true, one of which is the , eport of Lieutenant Pholps, which we give in full to-day. He says that in that portion of Alabama the or reditionary officers had "met with the most gratifying proofs of loys, "ty," and that the inhabitants

#### DESTROYED THE BRIDGES IN ALABAMA.

Map of the Locality--- The Principal Communication of the Southwest with their Rebel Capital Cut Off---Nashville Completely Isolated--The Loyal Alabamians Rising in Defence of the Union, &c.



with an enthusiaam there was no mistaking; it was generine and heartfelt." These words speak volumes. Even bound down as they were, they shouted; and that they were under the influence of rebel tyranny is too evident, from the following expression taken from the same report, in which place the officer quotes their words, as follows:- "If we dared express ourselves freely you would hear such a shout greeting your coming a you never heard. We know there are many Unionist among us, but a reign of terror makes us atraid of our shadows." Now, however, as they find they ar likely to get protection from the United States govern ment, they are ready to aid in carrying out the law and the constitution. "Bring us a small, organized force," said they, "with

avins and ammunition for us, and we can maintain our position and put down rebellion in our midst." Thuthey spoke, and even before they receive the arms an attempt is made to cripple the rebels, by severing the principal means of communication between their forces in the East and those in the West. It may be argued that this report only applied to Plerence, in Alab. What is the distance from Florence to Decatur? By the railroad a little over forty miles, and apparently about manifested along the banks of the whole length of the river, from Fort Henry to Fiorence, there can be but little doubt of its continuance for forty miles further. The Union feeling is doubtless strong all through the northern part of Alabama, and it wants but the support of the government of the United States to coment th feeling so strongly as to cause a general uprising of the Unionists in that part of the country. Wherever the flag of the Union appears, it is hailed with joy and en thusiasm, and hundreds, nay thousands, will, if opportu-nity be offered, flock to the standard of true liberty.

SKETCH OF DECATUR. Decatur is a thriving post village of Morgan county, Alabama, and is situated on the left bank of the Tennes see river. It is thirty miles west southwest of Hunts. ville-an important town of that State-and is the eastern terminus of the railroad from Memphis wie Tus cumbia, near Florence, from which latter place it is distant about forty miles. It is one hundred and eighty eight miles from Memphis, one hundred and twenty-two miles from Nashville, about two hundred and thirty miles from Knoxville, seven hundred and ten miles from Rich mond. Va., five hundred and sixty-seven miles from from Savannah, Ga., by railroad. It is about two hundred miles in an air line from Montgomery, Ala., about three hundred and fifty miles from Mobile by railroad, and a little over five hundred miles from New Orleans by the same conveyance. All these points, directly or indirectly are connected with Decatur by railroad, and the destruc-tion of the bridge here separates all those places cast of the village from all those west of the same, leaving no other means of railroad communication.

SKETCH OF BRIDGEPORT. Alabama. It is situated on the Tennessee river, along the line of the Nushville and Chattanooga Railroad, which ond crosses the river by means of a bridge. It is one hundred and twenty-three miles southmet from Nash ville, and twenty eight miles west from Chattanooga The railroad from Memphis joins this line about ten miles nearer to Nashville, at a place called Stevenson, the trains from both points running eastward through Bridge port on the same track. The value of this bridge is at

Tennessee River Expedition.

The following official report of Lieutenant Phelps more than confirms the statements previously given of the wonderful outbreak of Union sentiment at the South -

wonderful outbreak of Union sentiment at the South:

Uniter States Genoar Conserge,
Tennesses Revel, Feb. 10, 1862.

Flac Officer A. H. Foots, United States Navy, Commanding
Naval Forces Western Waters:
Sir.—Soon after the surrender of Fort Henry, on the 6th
Instant, I proceeded, in obedience to your order, up the
Tennessee river with the Taylor, Lloutenant Commanding
Gwin; Lexington, Lleutenant Commanding Shirk, and
this vessel, forming a division of the flottilla, and arrived
after dark at the railroad crossing, twenty-five miles
above the fort, having on the way destroyed a small
amount of camp equipage abandoned by the flying rebels.
The draw of the bridge was found closed, and the machinery for it turning disabled. About helf a mile above
were several rebel transport steamers escaping up
atternm.

were several rebel transport steamers escaping up stream.

A party was landed, and in one hour I had the satisfaction to see the draw open. The Taylor being the slowest of the gunboats. Lioutenant Commanding Gwin landed a force to destroy a portion of the raigond track and to severa such military stores as might be found, while I directed Lieutenant-Commanding Shirk to toilow me with a tipped in chase of the fleeing boats. In five hours this heat succeeded in Soreing the rebels to abanden and burn those of their boats loaded with military stores. The first one find (Samuel Orr) had on board a quantity of submarine batteries, which very soon exploded. The escand only was freighted with powder, cannon, shot, grape, balls, &c. Fearing an explosion from the fired boats—there wers two tegether—I had stopped at a distance of one thousand yards; but oven there our skylights were troken by the concussion, the light upper deck was raised bodity, doors were forced open, and locks and fastenings everywhere broken.

The whole river, for half a mile round about, wa

completely "beaten up" by the falling fragments, and the shower of shot, grape, balls, &c. The house of a reported Union man was blown to pieces, and it is suspected there was design in landing the boats in front of the doomed home. The Lexington having fallen behind, and being without a pilot on board, I concluded to wait for both of the beats to come up. Joined by them, we proceeded up the river. Lieutenant Commanding Gwin had destroyed some of the trestle work of the end of the bridge, burning with them lots of camp equipage. J. N. Brown, formerly a lieutenant in the navy, now signing himself C. S. N., had fied with such precipitation as to leave his papers behind. These Lieutenant Commanding Gwin brought away, and I send them to you, as they give an official history of the rebel floating preparations on the Missinsippi, Cumberhand and Tennessee. Lieutenant Brown had charge of the construction of gunboats.

At night on the 7th we arrived at a landing in Hardin

ion of gunboats.

At night on the 7th we arrived at a landing in Hardin county, Tennessee, known as Corro Gordo, where we At night on the 7th we arrived at a landing in Hardin county, Tennessee, known as Cerro Gordo, where we found the steamer Eastport being converted into a gui-boat. Armed boat crews were immediately sent on board, and search made for means of destruction that might have been devised. She had been scuttled and the suction pipes broken. These leaks were soon stopped. A number of rife shots were fired at our vessels, but a couple of shells dispersed the robels. On examination I found that there were large quantiles of timber and lumber prepared for fitting up the Eastport; that the vessel itself—some two hundred and eighty feet long—was in excellent condition and already half finished; considerable of the platting designed for her was lying on the bank, and everything at hand to complete her. I therefore directed Lieutenant Communing Gwin to re-

therefore directed Lieutenant Commanding Gwin to remain with the Taylor to grard the prize and to lead the number, &c., whire the Lexington and Conestoga should proceed still higher up.

Soon after daylight on the 5th we passed Eastport, Miss., and at Chickasaw, forther up, near the State line, selzed two steamers, the Salie Wood and Musclesshee the former laid up and the latter freighted with hon, destined for Richmond and for rebal nee. We then proceeded on up the river, entering the State of Alabama, and ascending to Florence, at the foot of the Muscle Shoals. On coming in sight of the town three steamers were discovered, which were immediately set on fire by the rebels. Some shots were fired from the opposite side of the river below. A force was landed, and considerable quantities of supplies, marked "Fort Henry," were secured from the burning wrecks. Some had been landed and stored. These I selzed, putting such as we could bring away on our vessels, and destroying the remainder. No flats or other craft could be found. I found, also, more of the iron and plating intended for the Eastport.

A deputation of citizens of Florence waited upon me, first destring that they might be made able to quiet the fears of their wives and daughters, with assurances from me that they would not destroy their railread bridge. As for the first, I told them we were neither ruffman sor savages, and that we were there to protect from violence and to enforce the law; and, with reference itself with the railroad on the south bank of the river.

We had seized three of their steamers, one the half

the socond, that if the bridge were away we could ascent to he he he had been and that it could possess no military importance, so far as I saw, as it simply connected Florence itself with the railroad on the south bank of the river.

We had seized three of their steamers, one the half finished gunbaut, and had forced the robels to burn six others, loaded with supplies, analytheir loss, with that of the freight, is a heavy blow to the enemy. Two boars are still known to be on the Tennessee, and are doubtless hidden in some of the creeks, where we shall be able to find them when there is time for the search. We returned on the night of the 8th to where the Eastport lay. The crow of the Taylor had already gotten on board of the prize an immense amount of limber, &c. The crows of the three boats set to work to finish the undertaking, and we have brought away probably 250,000 feet of the best quality of ship and building lumber, all the iron, machinery, spikes, plating, nails, &c., belonging to the rebel gunboats, and I caused the mill to be destroyed, where the lumber had been sawed.

Lieutenant Comnanding Gwin had, in our absence, enisted some twenty-five Fornesseans, who gave information of the encampment of Colonel Drus's rebel regiment at Savannah, Tennessee. A portion of the six or seven hundred men were known to be pressed men, and all were badly armed. After consultation with Lieutenants Commanding Gwin down the Raylor, we proceeded up to that place, prepared to land one hundred and thirty rifemen and attack upon the encampment. Lieutenant Commanding Shirk, in determined to make a land attack upon the encampment, ame on board the Conestoga, leaving his vessel to guard the Eastport, and, accimpaned by the Faylor, we proceeded up to that place, prepared to land one hundred and thirty rifemen and at weive-pounder rifled howitzer. Lieutenant Commanding Gwin took command of this force when landed, but had the mortification to find the camp deserted.

The robes had fied at one o clock in the night, leaving consid

cess, and the hopes it created in the breasts of so many people in the heart of the Confederacy, astonished us not a little, and I assure you, sir, I would not have failed to witness it for any consideration: I trust it has given us all a higher sense of the sacred character of our present duties. I was assured at Sayamah that of the several hundred troops there more than one-half, had we gone to the attack in time, would have hailed us as deliverers and gladly enlisted with the mational force.

In Tennessee, the people generally, in their enthusiasm, braved secessionists and spoke their views freely, but in Mississippi and Alabama what was said was gnaried. "If we dared express ourselves freely, you would hear such a chout greeting your coming as you never heard." "We know there are many Unionists among uf, but a reign of terror makes us afraid of our shadows." We were told, too. "Bring us a small, organized force, with arms and animunition for us, and we can maintain our position, and put down rebellen in our mists." There were, it is true, whole communities who, on our approach, fled to the woods, but these were where there was less of the loyal element, and winner the fleeling steamers in a twance had spread tales of our coming with fire brands burning, destroying, ravishing and plundering.

The crews of these vessels have had a very laborious time, but have evinced a spirit in the work highly creditable to them. Lieutenants Commanding Gwin and and Shirk have been untiring, and I owe to them and to their officers many obligations for our entire success.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

S. L. PHELIS,
Lieutenant Commanding, United States Navy.

# IMPORTANT FROM MISSOUR!.

Sentence of the Bridgeburners Mittgated-Evacuation of Columbus-Pro-jected Advance on Memphis.

temeral Halleck has issued an order that, in consideraon of the recent victories won by the Union forces, and of the rapidly increasing loyalty of the citizens of Missouri, the sentences of the eight bridgeburners heretoclose confinement in the military prison at Alton. If, however, rebel spies again destroy the railroads and telegraph lines, and thus render it necessary to make severe examples, the original entences against these men will be carried into execution. No further assessment will be levied or collected from any one who will now take the prescribed onth of allegiance. Boards or commissions will be appointed to examine the cases of prisoners of war who apply to take the oath of allegiance. On their recom-mendation orders will be issued for their release.

being evacuated. Preparations will undoubtedly be made for an immeliate advance on Memphis.

Professor Swallow, the State Geologist, was arrested ast night and committed to a military prison on th charge of disloyalty.

The Pursuit of Price-Strong Union Feeling in Arkansas.
Serngerkin, Mo., Feb. 19, 1862. It is not probable that our army will follow Genera

Price very far into Arkansas. There is considerable talk of fortifying Neesho, and placing a detachment of troops Letters found in Price's beadquarters reveal a strong Union sentiment in Arkansas.

Albert Pike is working wonders among the Indians.

CASSVILLE, Mo., Feb. 16, 1862. We are in pursuit of the enemy. He is now encompeat Keetsville, eight miles southwest of this place, ex-

pecting five regiments from Arkansas. Perhaps Price will make a raud at Keetsville; but it is doubtful, as his we attacked his rear guard. They made a weak resist ance, and then precipitately fled.

of Treason. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20, 1862. The Journal learns that Marshai Merriweather left here

last evening for Cairo to bring General Buckner here under a Union warrant from Justice Catron on a charge COTINGUALE'S LARY EVENING CONCERT.—The last of L. M.

ottschalk's delightful evening concerts came off at Niblo's Saloon last night. As upon all previous oceasions the house was crowded by a fashionable audience. The the house was crowded by a fashionable audience. The young massive showed his complete command of the instrument to which his genius has added so much power and so charming a fascination. All the artists—Brignoli, Susini and Manousi—were in excellent voice, and made a most favorable impression on the audience. Carlotta Patti sang well, and was justly applauded and encored. Mr. Sanderson, in the four hands movement with Gottschall, acquitted himbelf admirably. These brilliant entertainments have been marked throughout with gratifying success, and we have no doubt that the attendance at the matines to morrow will be the largest of the season.

de L'Enfer" (the Camp of Hell), will be performed at the Academy of Music, this evening, by the troupe of Inkerman Zonaves, for the benefit of that crack corps, Les Enfants Perdus. Three hundred mem and tableaux, and sing a battle chant. The final tableau

### WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The City Celebration.

ROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH ANNI-

VERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON, PEBRUARY 22, 1862. UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Corporation of the city of New York will cele rate the Anniversary of the Birthday of the Father of our Country, on Saturday, the twenty second of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, by the following observances

A national salute will be fired at sunrise, at the eques. rian statue of Washington, Union square, and at sunset at the City Hall Park.

The bells throughout the city will be rung from noon until one o'clock. The bells of Trinity church will chime the national airs and other music between the same

cours. The Mayor and Common Council, and officers of the fity government will review the military at twelve clock noon, in front of the City Hall.

The following exercises will take place at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute.

te:--First-Music-By Wallace's full band.

Scond—Prayer—B) the Rev. Dr. Tyng. Third—Reading Washington's Farewell George H. Moore, Esq., Secretary of the H

Ceorge H. Moore, Esq., Secretary of the Historical Society.

Flatth—Cration—By Hon. George Bancroft.

Ffile—The National Airs will be sung by one of our most effective give clubs.

Nath—Benediction—by the Rev. Dr. Poits.

Our fellow citizons are respectfully requested to suspend business and to observe the day as a holiday, as well in commemoration of the Birthday of Washington as in response to the recent glorious victories which have crowned the arms of our Union.

The flags will be displayed from all the public buildings, and the citizons and masters of vessels in port are requested to display their flags from their houses and vessels during the day.

The City Hell and public buildings in the Park will be illuminated, and all citizons are requested to illuminate their stores and house in the evening.

JAMES REED.

HENRY SMITH,

VIALIAM WAISH,

ALEX'R H. KEECH,

JACOB M. LONG,

CORNELIUS DESMOND,

THOMAS STEPHENSON,

JOHN BRICE.

HENRY SMITH, Chairman,

ALEXANDER H. KEECH,

JACOB S. SOCIETARY. ALEXANDER H. KEECH, Secretary.

Meeting of the Committee on National Affairs-Arrangements to Celebrate Washington's Birthday.

The Committee on National Affairs met yesterday to make arrangements for the celebration of the 130th an niversary of .Washington's birthday, with more than usual colot. Alderman Waish was appointed Chairman of the committee, who held their meeting with closed doors. The following 18, we believe, the programme which wa finally adopted:—
A national salute will be fixed at sunrise at the Eques-

trian statue of Washington, in Union square, and a similar salute will also be fired at noon from the City Hall

That reals be rung by the bells in the city from noon to one o'clock, and that the bells of Trinity church chime ome of our national and patriotic airs during the same time. The military companies remaining in this city Mayor and the members of the Common Council. In the Mayor and the members of the Common Council. In the afterneon the following exercises will take piace in Cooper Institute:—George H. Moore, Esq., the Secretary of the Historical Society, will read Washington's Farewell Address. An oration suitable to the eccasion will be delivered by the Hou. George Bancroft. Wallace's full band will be in attendance to fill up the intervals with selections of national atrs.

ance to fill up the intervals with selections of national sits.

The City Hall will be brilliantly il uminated in the evening, as well as other public buildings. The committee also recommend that the day be observed as a general holiday, and that our merchants and storekeepers close their places of business on that day. By doing so it will afford all our citizens an opportunity of celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country in a becoming and suitable manner.

The Committee also recommend hat our citizens should flumine their dwelling houses and places of business on the night of the 23d.

Masters and captains of vessels lying in our harbor are requested to deplay their flags, and will, by so doing, add much to the festal appearance of the city.

In the evening we believe it is the intention of the members of the Common Council to entertain a number of distinguished visiters at a grand banquet, to be given at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Custom House Notice. The following has been issued by the Collector:

The following has been issued by the Concetor:—
CUSTON HOUSE, NEW YORK, }
COLLECTON'S OFFICE, Feb. 20, 1862.

To afford the officer of the customs opportunity to observe the recommendations in the President's preclamation of the 19th instant, this office will be closed after tweive o'clock M, on the 22d instant.

HRAM BARNEY, Collector.

Programme of the Celebration at the National Capital.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1862.
The following is the order of proceedings for the two others of Congress on the 22d of February inst.:—
At one o'clock precisely the Senate, with the invited Arrived, ship Comet, from New York. notices of Congress on the 22d of February inst.:-

guests, will proceed to the hall of the House of Repre

sentatives in the following order:—
The Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate, preceded by the Sergannt-at Arms.
Senators.
The President and Heads of the several Departments.
The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme

The Chief Justice and Associate Justice.

Court.

Representatives from Foreign Governments near this

Invited guests of the Army and Navy.
Distinguished citizens and other invited guests.

Preparatory to preceeding to the House the President and heads of bureaus will assemble in the President's chamber; the diplomatic corps in the marble chamber, in the rear of the Senate chamber; the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Vice President's chamber; invited army and navy officers in the Supreme Court room, and the distinguished citizens and others invited in Senate reception room.

The proceedings in the House will be, after prayer by the Chaplain, the reading of Washington's Farewell Address. Then the flags captured from the rebels will be presented from the Army and Navy Departments to Con-

Six thousand tin candlest oks were placed in the windows of the Capitol to-day for the Saturday evening

THE BOHEMIAN AT PORTLAND.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

American Question in Parliament.

Lord Palmerston Proclaims Non-Interference with the Blockade.

Another Failure of the British

Frigate Warrior,

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 20, 1862. The steamship Bohemian, Captain Burgess, from Liver-pool on the 6th, via Londonderry on the 7th inst., arrived at this port at ten o'clock this morning.

The dates per the Bohemian are one day later tha those already to hand.

The steamship Canada, from Boston, arrived at Liver pool on the 5th inst.

The Prince of Wales had embarked for Trieste. The Bank of France has reduced its rates of disc

four per cent. The product of the last cotton crop of India was pour-

ing into Bombay.

The British iron-clad frigate Warrior, on her passage to Lisbon, labored badly. Her decks and cabins were flooded, and in nine cases out of ten she would not mind

It was not quite certain whether the advance to the French sovernment of from two to four millions of pounds, and the shipments to the Continent, would not tell upon the Bank of England.

the removal of the duties levied under the new Indian tariff on cotton goods and yarns imported into India These duties were also regarded as disastrous to the cotton manufacturers of Lancashire.

## THE AMERICAN WAR CRISIS.

The British Opposition in Parliament Satisfied with the Trent Surrender-Lord Palmerston States that the Blockade and England's Yeutrality Must be Maintained.

Both houses of the British Parliament had voted an ddress to the Queen in response to her speech. The vote was unsnimous.

The opposition approved of the course of the governent in the Trent affair.

Lord Derby thought that the federal government had sented with a very bad grace to the demands of the British government.

Lord l'almerston said that the distress in the manufacturing districts in England from the blockade of the

The federal gunboat Tuscarora left Cowes about nice clock on the morning of the 6th inst., and proceeded

The Nashville had forty hours start of her. The engineer of the Nashville told the pilot who to The engineer of the Nasuvine out are pind was done her out that it was agreed by all on board the Nashville that she should never be captured; that he had all the valves of the engine so arranged that she could be blown up in a moment, and that if the capture of the Nashville was ever heard of, a violent explosion would accompany it.

The Invasion of Mexico.

not take supreme command of the allied forces in Mexico, but that each general will preserve the integrity of his

The Journal to-day, in an article on the government

A single ministry for the two principalities of Walla-chia and Moldavia has been formed under the Presidency of Monsieur Barbo Catardji. Affairs in the East. Private despatches from China quote tea at Foo-Chow at three to four tacks higher. Holders of manufactured

goods held them at firm prices.

Ningpoo was in possession of the rebels.

Advices from Cochin China say that Bien-hoa, after an energetic resistance, sought capitulation. It was pro-posed to march on to the capitula, as the taking of that place would pacify the country.

Exchange at Hong Kong was at 4s. 7d., and at Sharg-ine at 6s. 21/4.

Advices from Manila say that all the tobacco there is o be sent to Spain.

Commercial Intelligence. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 7, 1862.

Consols closed at 82% a 92% for money. The weakly sturn of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion

Consols closed at \$2% a \$2% for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £324,000.

American securities are quiet and steady.

The London Times' city article says that the funds opened on the 6th at a decline of more than one eighth, but gained firmless toward the close.

Liverpool. Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports:—The sales of the week feet up 28,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and 5,500 to exporters. The market is dull, with a partial decline of ½d. The sales to day (Friday) reach 5,600 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged, at the following quotations:—Orleans fair, 14½d.; ditto midling, 12½d.; Mobile tair, 13½d.; ditto midding, 12½d.; Unlands fair, 13½d.; ditto midding, 12½d.; Discoulation including 200,000 American.

The Market is generally quiet and steady, except forcorn, which has a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS MAIKET.

PROVISIONS MARKET.

The provisions market has a downward tendency.

The foreign mails per steamship Bohemian were forwarded by the half-past eight P. M. train, due at New York at six A. M. to-morrow.

News from Sam Francisco.
PROTEST AGAINST TAXING THE CALIFORNIA MINES.
San Francisco, Feb. 20, 1862.
Concurrent resolutions have passed both houses of the

California Legislature protesting against the pelicy of taxing the California gold mines by the general govern-